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PPLICATION NO.	FII	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/472,490 12		2/23/1999	RUY TCHAO	102-302RE/CO	8828
23869	7590	12/22/2004		EXAMINER	
HOFFMAN			wong, I	WONG, LESLIE A	
6900 JERICHO TURNPIKE SYOSSET, NY 11791				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		-		1761	

DATE MAILED: 12/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		09/472,490	TCHAO, RUY	/
		Examiner	Art Unit	
	_	Leslie Wong	1761	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence ad	ddress
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt Any	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. INSIGN SO IT THIS COMMUNICATION. INS	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) do will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro e, cause the application to become ABANDON	timely filed ays will be considered time m the mailing date of this of IED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	lly. communication.
Status				
1)⊠ 2a)⊠ 3)□	,—	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, p		e merits is
Disposit	ion of Claims	·	•	
5)□	Claim(s) <u>46-50</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>46-50</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or contents.	wn from consideration.		
Applicat	ion Papers			
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine The specification is objected to be specification to the specification is objected to be specification.	cepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Setion is required if the drawing(s) is c	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 C	
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
а)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applica prity documents have been recei nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ved in this National	l Stage
Attachmer	nt(s)	_		
2)	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summa Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:		O-152)

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

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In view of the allowance of copending application 09/966831, the following applies.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 46-50 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 and 38-41 of copending Application No. 09/966831. Although the conflicting claims are not

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identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the use of a nondestructive assay on either cells or organisms is merely a matter of choice.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

In view of the fact that additional errors in the original patent have been corrected through amendments to the claims, a new/supplemental oath or declaration complying with 37 CFR 1.63 and 1.175 is required.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.175(b)(1), a supplemental reissue oath/declaration under 37 CFR 1.175(b)(1) must be received before this reissue application can be allowed.

Claims 46-50 are rejected as being based upon a defective declaration under 35 U.S.C. 251. See 37 CFR 1.175. The nature of the defect is set forth above.

Receipt of an appropriate supplemental oath/declaration under 37 CFR

1.175(b)(1) will overcome this rejection under 35 U.S.C. 251. An example of acceptable language to be used in the supplemental oath/declaration is as follows:

"Every error in the patent which was corrected in the present reissue application, and is not covered by a prior oath/declaration submitted in this application, arose without any deceptive intention on the part of the applicant."

Claim 49 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 46-48 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for non-destructive chemotaxis assays, does not reasonably provide enablement for any and all types of non-destructive assays. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Applicant does not teach any and all types of non-destructive assays. Only non-destructive chemotaxis assays are contemplated. Applicant does not consider other non-destructive assays such as stereotaxis, phototaxis, electrotaxis, or geotaxis assays. To make and use the invention with non-destructive assays, other than chemotaxis, would involve extensive experimentation.

Nowhere in the specification does Applicant contemplate any assay other than a chemotaxis assay. Applicant states on column 2, lines 32-36, that "I have developed a chemotaxis assay procedure ...", where the entire specification is specifically directed to a chemotaxis assay. Applicant does not consider other non-destructive assays such as stereotaxis, phototaxis, electrotaxis, or geotaxis assays. The assays are entirely different and the use of other assays would require extensive experimentation.

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Claims 46-48 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for chemical agents, does not reasonably provide enablement for any and all types of agents. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Applicant does not teach any and all types of agents. Only chemical agents are contemplated. To make and use the invention with an agent other than a chemical agent would involve extensive experimentation.

Claims 46-48 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 251 as being improperly broadened in a reissue application.

The claims have been broadened, as Applicant does not teach any and all types of non-destructive assays or any and all types of inducing agents.

Applicant's arguments filed September 27, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant refers to the Appeal Brief mailed November 7, 2003. Applicant's arguments were addressed in the last Office action and the rejections stand for the reasons of record.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leslie Wong whose telephone number is 571-272-1411. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Milton Cano can be reached on 571-272-1398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Leslie Wong Primary Examiner

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LAW December 21, 2004